SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, May 18.—The amendment requiring he King to be a native of Spain has been reected. The majority of the Cortes fearing ivil war, seem willing to accept a regoncy. HE TRUNCH ELECTIONS-REPORTED REDUCTION

OF THE ARMY. PARIS, May 18 .- The city was tranquil

LONDON, May 15 .- Reports, believed to be sed on good authority, are in circulation to effect that the French Government will soon publish a peaceful manifesto and simultaneously reduce the army.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND. LONDON, May 18 .- Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in a etter declining a banquet proposed to be given to him by the authorities of Southampton, expressed his gratification at the extinction of he late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. THE PRENCH ELECTIONS.

Paris, May 18 -P. M .- The elections in this ricially are likely to be favorable to the opposition, but the general results throughout the country are of promising for that party. SPEECH OF THE EMPEEOR OF AUSTRIA-ENCOUR-

AGING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, May 15 .- The Emperor Francis Joseph, and losing the sessions of the Reichsrath yesterday, made a long and pleasant speech. He recalled the situation of Austria in 1866, compared that with the present condition of things, and traced the course of the legislation of the Beichsrath since that time. He was reciced at the friendly arrangements made with Hungary, and the condition of the finances and army. He felt that peace was indispensable to the national prosperity; and the present elations of Austria with the other powers of he world, assured him of its continuance. He eviewed the late reforms enacted by the Reichsrath, and hoped they would become the pasis of harmonious and pacific relations beween Church and State. In concluding he hanked all the members for their cast exertions, and expressed the hope that all would support the constitution, as Austria offered full liberty to the people of every nation, and guarantoed their right of self-government. The Emperor was often interrupted by loud and long continued cheers.

FLOODS IN LOUISIANA-BREAKS IN

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Information has en received of a break in the grand levee in the Parish of Point Coupee, half a mile above he new work. This was a work just closed at great expense, which flooded so large a portion of West Louisiana in the last two years. The break just reported, however, is said not to involve so great a danger as at the levee, some distance from the river's edge; the water at the break is only six feet deep. The break is reported to be one hundred fifty yards wide, but from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, will be difficult from the high stage of water, and can be a water, sir, that among the wise during so that such persons as you are completely with court impunity, and can be a water at the levee, some distance from the river's edge; the water at duelling so that such persons as you are completely with court impunity, and can be a water at the levee, some distance from the river's edge; the water at duelling so that such persons as you are completely with court impunity, and can be a water at the levee, some distance from the river's edge; the water at the levee, some dueling so that such persons as you are completely with court impunity, and can be a water at the levee, some dueling so that such persons as you are completely with court impunity. preak just reported, however, is said not to inult, if not impossible, to close it.

The Villere crevasse, St. Bernard Parish, is pandened as hopeless. The break is now rai bundred feet wile, and of great depth. The water is sweeping uninterruptedly back the lanes. o the lapss.

ANGINDIAN FIGHT.

hundred Cheyennes, when a fight ensued. The The troops lost three killed and twenty-three wounded, and are still in pursuit near Medicine

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Cabinet, yesterday, discussed the eight

The Viceroy of Egypt has left Alexandria for an European tour. The verdict of the court-martial exculpating

Dyer has been promulgated. General Hancock has arrived at St.

nd assumed command of Dacotah. Forty new appointments of postmasters in

the West and South have been made. Geo. Hood, the manager of the Acade

Music, Philadelphia, died yesterday.

The Judiciary and Reconstruction committees

were in session at Washington yesterday. Late Paraguayan advices indicate that Minster McMahon is held prisoner by Lopez in the

General Reynolds says that the Texas elec-

tions can be held in July if ordered by the

The Revenue Department has decided that

locipede exhibitions are liable to the same tax as theatres. One-third of the remaining treasury clerks

n Washington will be removed in a few days o make room for new appointees.

Minister Motley's instructions were dispatched to him yesterday by special messenger.

Nothing is known of their character. The question whether specially licensed brokers are liable to a tax on money deposited by

ustomers is not yet formally decided. A Memphis dispatch says that every train is

crowded. Nearly all the delegations have arrived, representing nearly every State South and many points North.

Clapp, the Congressional printer, is deter-nined to carry out his views regarding aprentices and the colored printer Douglass, egardless of the action of the Printers' Union.

-The Court of Criminal Appeals in England ecently set aside a verdict of murder on the following grounds: The only evidence against he prisoner was contained in the dying declaations of the wounded person, a woman, who, t the end of the account of the circumances, said: "I have made the above statement with the fear of death before me, and with no hope 'at present' of my recovery.' The words "at present" were interlined at the deceased's request, and the court held that this fact showed that the declaration was not made in the fear of death, and therefore that the statements could not be received in evidence. The construction placed upon the words under consideration would seem to be. that though the wounded person believed herself to be in a highly critical state, yet she had not given up all hopes of recovery.

-About seven years ago two sisters-in-law. Detroit, got into a dispute over a baking the were engaged in, and vowed never to speak to each other again. Though they have both led together in the same house since then, eating at the same table, and engaged at work side by side, they have never once ad-dressed a remark to each other, or in any way ecognized each other's presence.

ANOTHER WORD TO THE MAYOR.

To the Hon. Gibert Pillsbury :

Sig.- I am satisfied that my recen' communication was kindly received-as it was not in malice written-by your Honor.

Your Honor may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends," when those who claim that distinction fly to arms and utter threats of rengeance upon a quiet citizen who boldly ad-rises you against their measures.

vises you against their measures.

If anything were wanting to add emphasis to, and vouch for, the truth of my recent declarations, you must have found it in the disgraceful conduct of your Council at its last meeting. New York City has heretofore borne off the palm for rough proceedings in legislation; but since the manguration of your government an era has begun, the like of which history scarcely furnishes a parallel.

The dignity of justice gives place to the riot

government an era has begun, the like of which history scarcely furnishes a pavallel.

The dignity of justice gives place to the riot of ignorance, and the urbanity of a deliberative and legislative body to outrageous personalities and foul billingsgate. Your Honor's efforts to control the Council and maintain order were honorable both to your head and heart.

It was an unfortunate circumstance that a posse of police was not at hand to enforce the commands of the chief magistrate of the city. You could not fail to see what taches were selected to ensuare your Honor. Knowing that honesty held court in your heart, and double-dealing would find no sympathy there, they sought to catch you with guile, which they, in part, succeeded in doing. bravely-did you try to undo the error, by declaring that you would sit all night rather than pronounce that right and valid which was wrong and unjust. If your Honor had said, "I will stay here a week, or even a month, or for the entire length of my term in office," you could not have silenced them sooner, for thay well knew that once fixed in purpose, you could not be moved. Intendiately they fell to abusing each other in the very presence of your Honor, like so many madmen, let loose for a holiday; but it would be folly to designate one above the other, for "When all are mad, where all are like opprost, Who can discern one medman from the rest?"

"When all are mad, where all are like opprest, Who can discern one madman from the rest?" But outside the Council Chamber they ever take greater liberties with you, name and character. They call you the 'Old man," by which, it seems, they mean that you are quite imbecile, and must, therefore, be easily moulded and zoverned by them.

They do not scruple to say that you dare not good and contrave to the wither of the results.

They do not scruple to say that you dare not go or do contrary to the wishes of the 'Loyal Leasue' and the legal thunders of your late eminent counsel—the distinguished framer of the 'bill' which secured to you the office of Mayor. They further infamously declare that you are pledged to do their will, by which they mean that your Honor sold or promised to themselves all the offices, perquisites, grabbag schemes, immunities, and licenses naturally growing out of a political change in the city administration. In other words, that you were to be merely the glove on their hand, or the machine which they were to work.

Now that they see the sturdiness with which you resist their advances, personal violence is Now that they see the sturdiness with which you resist their advances, personal violence is threatened against you, and to your very face it is thrown up that you are a "carpet-bagger," and the time is set for the presentation of articles of impeachment.

I am not atraid that you will tremble at such menaces. You are master of the situation

menaces. You are master of the situation, and, like the late illustrious President of the United States, can hurl defiance to all such schemes to break down your integrity, or unseat you.

You have only to stand your ground, keep You have only to stand your ground, keep your wits and your temper; and, if closely pressed, thrust your hand beneath the watchfob of your waiscoat, as if feeling for a Deringer, and you will quickly be relieved of the most belligerent of your Councilmen.

Far be it from all to encourage of atter an unknowed for the practice of dualing, for since chival and passed from public place, it would be a propose that any two persons now in power and ever be tempted to chal-

now in power and ever be tempted to chal-lenge or fight.

But I would most seriously advise that you keep near you a good old-fashioned horse-wrip, which you can apply, according to circum-stances, upon the more obstreperous of your OMANA, May 18.—Seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under General Carr, going from Kansas to Fort McPherson, encountered five hundred Cheyennes, when a fight ensued. The

At all events you cannot afford to yield to At all events you cannot allord to yield to the frenzy and madness of the Council. They will make you the target all their venomous shafts, but you must always remember that dignity in power can afford to look down on rampant ignorance and foiled vice in contemptuous silence! Employ, I beseech you, the valuable opportunity you now have in studying the real character of the downtrodden sons of Africa, and the ingenious methods of their white compeers, to secure their elevation and civilization. The African, you perceive, understands, even in his barbatheir elevation and civilization. The African, you perceive, understands, even in his barbarous state, the difference between skinning and being skinned. He knows that voting is different from office holding, and that millenium means the black above the white, and that a white man in a black skin is better than a black man in a white one.

To be sure, these are vulgar notions, yet do they exist, and have to be met by your Honor with becoming dignity.

However, as I said before, you are master of the situation, having studied all sides, and holding, as you do, to honesty of purpose. If

holding, as you do, to honesty of purpose. If your Honor should become a martyr to the insensate rage of disappointed office-seekers, honesty will but get its usual human rewards; but in the serene repose of good deeds sent on before, you will smile at the futile hate of man and witness their everlasting discom-

Be not, therefore, moved by the efforts brought to bear against you. For

'Irrita vaniloquae quid curas spicula linguæ, Latrantem curatne alta Diana canem." "Why should you regard the harmless shafts of a vain-speaking tongue; does the exalted Diana care for the barking of a dog?"

I am, &c., APRON STRINGS.

[From the Saturday Review.]

(From the Saturday Review.)

Among other classifications, the world of men and women may be divided into those who wear aprons and those who are tied to the strings thereof, those who determine the length of the tether and those who are bound to browse within its curouit, those who hold the reins and those who go bitted. All men and women are fond of power, but there is a wide difference in the way in which they use it. To men belong the grave political tyrannies at which nations revolt, and history is outraged, to women the small conventional laws framed against individual liberty by Mrs. Grundy and society; men rule with rods of iron and drive with whips of steel, women shorten the tether and tie up close to apron strings; men coerce, women forbid. In fact, the difference is just that which lies between action and negation, compulsion and restraint; between the masculine jealousy of equality and the feminine fear of excess. If men debar wothe teminine fear of excess. If men debar women from all entrance into their larger sphere, women try to dwarf men's lives to their own measure, and not a few hold themselves aggreved when they tail. They think that everything which is impossible to them should be forbidden to others, and they maintain that to be a lamentable extreme which is simply in excess of their own powers. Not content with supremacy in the home which is their own undisputed domain, nor satisfied with binding on men the various rules distinguishing life in the drawing room and the breakfast parlor, they would, if they could, carry their code outside, and sweep into its narrow net the club house and the mess table, the billiard room and the mess table, the billiard room and the race course, and wherever else men congregate together, delivered from the bondage of tenimine conventionalities. For almost all women have an uneasy feeling when their men are out of sight, enjoying themselves in their own way. They fear on all sides—both bodily harm and moral evil; and regard men's rougher sports and freer thoughts as a hen regards her wilful ducklings when they take to the water in which she would be drowned, and leave her high and dry lamenting their danger and self-destruction. The man they love best for his maniness they would, in their loving cowardice, do their utmost to make effeminate; and while adoring him for all that makes him bold and strong in thought as well as in frame, would te him up to their apron-strings, and keep him; here till he became as soft and narrow as themselves. Not that they would wish to do see; it you asked them they would tell you men from all entrance into their larger sphere.

quite the contrary; but this would be the result if they had their own way, their love being at all times more timid than confident.

To home staying women, a brilliant husband courted by the world, and loving what courts him, is a painful cross to bear, however much beloved—the pain, in fact, being proportionate to the love. Perhaps no life exemplifies this so much as Moore's. Poor "Bessy" suffered many things because of the looseness of the apron-string by which her roving husband was tied, and the length of the tether which he allowed himself. Farfallone amoroso as he was, his incossant flutterings out of range and reach caused her many a sad hour; and in after years she was often heard to say that the happiest time of her life was when his mind had begun to fail, for then she had him all to herself, and ne one came in between them—no great world swept him away to be the idol of a herself, and no one came in between them—no great world swept him away to be the idol of a salon, and left her alone at home casting up her accounts with life, and quaking at the result that came out. When the brilliancy and the idolatry came to an end, then her turn began; and she tied up her dulled and faltering idol close to her side for ever after, and was happier to have him there than when he was at his brightest, and a rover. Many a wife has felt the same when sickness has broken down the strong man's power to a weafness below her the same when sickness has broken down the strong man's power to a weakness below her own, and made her, so long the inferior, now the more powerful of the two, and the supreme. She gathers up the reins with that firm, tight hand peculiar to women, and ties him to her apron string so that he cannot escape. It is quite a matter of pride with her that she has got him into such good order. He obeys her so implicitly about his medicine, and going to bed early, and wrapping himself up, an avoidance of draughts and night air, that she feels all the reliected glory of one who has conquered a hero. The Samson who used to defy the elements, and break her careful strings like bands of tow, has at last laid his head in her lap, and suffered himself to be covered by her apron. It is worth while to have had the aux ety and loss of his illness for the sake of the submission resulting; and she the sake of the submission resulting; and she generally ends by gaining a hold over him which he can never shake off again. It is pitiful, though, to see the stronger life thus dwarfed and bound; but women like it, and while the need for it lasts men must submit.

The danger is lest the habit of the approximate the property of the approximate the state of the state of the approximate the state of the s

The danger is lest the habit of the apronstring should become permanent; for it is so perslously pleasant to be petied and made much of by women, that few men can resist the teamstation when it offers and made in the second made in the the temptation when it offers; and many have been ruined for the remainder of their days by an illness which gave them up into the keeping of wife and sisters—those fireside ar nidas who will coddle all the real manliness out of their finest heroes, if they are let. If this kind of thing occurs at the break of life, the mezzo or thing occurs at the break of life, the mezzo cummino between maturity and age, it is doubly difficult to throw off; and many a man who had good years of vigor and strength before him if he had kept up to the mark, sinks all at once into effect sensitity because his womankind got frightened at that last small attack of his, and thought the best way to preserve him from another was to weaken him by over care.

over care.

Pehaps the greatest misfortune that can befall a man is to have been an only sor, brought up by a tender and timid widow mother. It is up by a tender and timid widow mother are a mong a crowd of boys, easy to see at a glance, among a crowd of boys, who has been educated under exclusively feminine influence. The long curied shining hair, the fantastic tunic—generally a kind of hybrid between a tunic and a frock—the lavish use of between a tunic and a frock—the lavish use of embroidery, the soft pretty behaved manner, the clean unroughened hands, all mark the boy of whom his mother has so often wished that he had been a girl, and whom she has made as like a girl as possible. His intellectual education has been as unboylike as his daily breeding. Mothers' boys are taught to play the piano, to amuse themselves with painting, or netting, or perhaps a little woolwork in the evenings—anything to keen them quietly

In the evenings—anything to keep them quietly seated by the family table, without an outbreak of boyish restlessness or inconvenient energy; but they are never taught to ride, to hant to shoot to spin, to play at cricket, football, or with the swin, to play at cricket, football, or with the swin to the swin to may be added to say about his nephews education. There is reage in all, and evil in some of these things; and women cannot bear that those they love should run the risk of either. Wherefore their boys are modest and virtuous truly, but they are not manly; and when they go out into the world, as they must sooner or later, they are either laughed at for their priggishness, or they go to the bad by the very force of reaction. The mother has allowed them to learn nothing that will be of any use to them, and they enter the great arena wholly unprepared either to fight or resist, to push their own way or to take their own part. They have been kept tied up to the apron string to the last moment, and take their own part. They have been kept tied up to the apron string to the last moment, and only when absolutely forced by the necessity of events will she cut the knot and let them go free. But she holds on to the last moment. Even when the time comes for college life and learning, she often goes with her darling, and takes lodging in the town, that she may be near at hand to watch over his health and morals, and continue her careful labors for his destruction. The chances are that a youth so brought up never becomes a real man, or worth his salt anyhow. He is a prig if he is good, a debauchee of the worst kind if he kicks over the traces at all. He is more likely the first, carrying the mark of the apron string round his wrist for life. Like a tame falcon used to the hood, and the perch, and the lure home, no matter what the temptation of the quarry afield, he is essentially a domestic man, at ease only in the society of women; a fussy man, a small man, delicate in health, and with a dread of strong metaures, physical political or mental; a crotchety man, and given to passing quickeries, but not a man fit for man's society, or for man's work. When there are many boys, instead of only one, in a widow's family, the opposite of all this is the case. As soon as they have escaped from the nursery, they have escaped from all control whatsoever; and if one wants to realize a puerile pandemonium of dirt, discomfort, noise, and general disorganization, the best place in the world is the household of a feeble spirited mother of many sons, where there is no controling masculine influence.

Daughters, who are naturally and necessarily tied up to the mother's apron strings, suffer up to the apron string to the last moment, and

uline influence. Daughters, who are naturally and necessarily tied up to the mother's apron strings, suffer occasionally from too tight a strain; though certainly it is not the fault of the present day that girls are too closely fettered, too home-staying, or subdued. Still, every now and then that girls are too closely fettered, too homestaying, or subdued. Still, every now and then one comes across a matron who has crushed all individuality out of her family, and whose grown-up daughters are still children to her in go-carts and leading-strings. They may be the least attractive of their sex, but a mother of this kind has one fixed delusion respecting them—namely, that the world is full of wolves eager to devour her lambs, and that they are only safe when close to her maternal apron and browsing within an inch of the tether stake. These are the girls who become hopeless old maids. Men have an instinctive dread of the maternal apron string. They do not want to marry a mother as well as a wife, and to live under a double dominion and reduplicate opposition. It is all very well to say that a girl so brought up is broken in already, and therefore more likely to make a good wife than many others, seeing that it is only a transfer of obedience. They may do for slaves who cannot be other than slaves whoever is the maeter; but it does not do for women who see their friends freer than themselves, and who might, if fate had so ordered, been free too. The chances here are, as with the mothers' boys—that the girls keep too close to the apronstring during her spinsterhood, goes all abroad as soon as she gets on the free ground of matrimony, and lets her liberty run into liteore. Or she keeps her old allegiance to her mother intact, and her husband is never more than the younger branch at beel. Most likely he is a usurper, whom it is her duty to disobey in favor of the rightful ruler when they chance to come into colision.

The more advanced advocates of women's rights have boldly fixed their ambitious gaze on the Presidency. Rev. Mr. Beecher said at the "Equal Rights" meeting that a woman may make as good a President as any of the last five or six who ruled in the White House. The thing is going beyond laughter very evidently. That respect for femule chiefs is an old characteristic of the Teutonic races, and it still exists in spite of the Latin influences. If the English have a Queen, why may we not have a lady President? The old ages of stalwart limbs and brute force are gone; and if Congress is to take matters into its own hands for the future, perhaps a woman may do as well in the White House as a conquering general.

—Little Frank was taught he was made of dust. As he stood by the window watching the dust as the wind was whirling it in eddies, he exclaimed, seriously, "Ma, I thought the dust looked as though there was going to be another; little boy made."

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1869. FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

> he Rumored Negotiations for a Triple Alliance-President Grant in favor of a War-Canada and San Domingo-Baez in Favor of Annexation.

A Washington letter, of the 16th inst., to the Baltimore Gazette, says:

Baltimore Gazette, says:

The report of the triple alliance is regarded by the Cabinet as a stock jobbing report. General Grant himself would be rather pieased with the idea, for it is very evident that he is in favor of a war. He is convinced that in case of hostilities England would lose Canada and have its commerce destroyed. Some of the members of the Cabinet are anxious to know what part the Southern leaders would take in case of a rupture. There is a decided movement on foot for the annexation of St. Domingo. Contrasts have recently been en-Domingo. Contracts have recently been en-tered into for a line of steamers running from New York to Samana Bay. An effort is being made to run a railroad through the richest part of the island, and it is expected that dupart of the island, and it is expected that during the year there will be considerable white immigration. Baez, it is said, rather favors the project. He is a mulatto, educated in France, and is desirous of more intimates association with whites. His great ambition is to come to Washington as United States senator from the State of Domingo.

Instructions of Mr. Motor - Changing the Names of War Vessels-The Spanish Mission. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes

n the 16th instant :

Secretary Fish yesterday informed a leading member of the Foreign Adairs Committee that the instructions to Minister Motley were about completed. It appears that in the discussion in the Cabinot meeting. last Friday, respecting these instructions; the reported triple European alliance was alluded to. Of course, as there is no official notification of such alliance, there is for the present to be no change in the determination of the govern-

ment touching this question.

So far as concerns the reported alliance, it has been given out that the instructions would be based upon points made in Mr. Sumner's speech, but it is known that Secretary Fish is opposed to taking such bold ground. There is assurance that our minister will be very little restrained at the outset in his actions, and ment touching this question. the restrained at the outset in his actions, and goes to England somewhat as did Reverdy Johnson, with general instructions only, and free to act upon his own best judgment, and commencing diplomatic negotiations de

An order will shortly be issued by the Score-tary of the Navy changing the names of a large number of ships in the navy. Under the law of Congress, the Secretary was required to name all vessels of the first-c ass after the States, the second-class after the leading of ties or rivers in the Union, and the third-class was left to his taste and discretion. Secretary Welles, it is alleged, disregarded the law and named the vessels as suited him and the department. In reorganizing affairs the new Secretary has decided to carry out the law of Congress, and accordingly a large number of the names of vessels will be changed.

President Grant stated some ten days ago that there would be no appointment made to the Spanish mission for some weeks, as Minister Hale's resignation, di'i not take effect until the first of July. No new minister will be sent out there until after that time. The st. tement, therefore, that General Sickles was shortly to be commissioned must be premature. An order will shortly be issued by the Score-

The Alleged Tripartite Negotiations Again-Washington Ufficials Troubled About the Matter-The Monroe Doctrine So-called-Its Purpose and Mean ing.

Another Washington d'spatch says:

The New York Tribune's remark of vesiarday that there is no good respinous dispatch from London, has created some discussion here. It is argued by son, which the United States must lower its tone, and they have humiliation must vastly affect the popularity of the dominant faction. Such is the legitimate effect of going off half-cocked, under the ignition of Sumuer's extravagant rhetoric and Chandler's braggadocia.

tion of Sumuer's extravagant rhetoric and Chandler's braggadocia.

In truth, the whole course of the Senate, and its blind endorsement by the Executive, in the indecent haste displayed in the recall of Minister Johnson and otherwise, have placed the people of this country in an entirely false position. It was attempted some months ago by the Radical press to show that the so-called "Monroe doctrine" justified propagandism on the part of this government. To intelligent "Monroe doctrine" justified propagandism on the part of this government. To intelligent readers it is unnecessary to say that it meant precisely the reverse. The psasage in the message of Mr. Monroe to Congress in 1825, which is popularly known under this name, was inserted in consequence of the alarming doctrine of the right of "intervention" in the alfairs of individual nations and their appendages, promulged by the combined absolute governments of Europe, known as the "Holy Alliance." The invasion of Spain by France in 1823 to prevent the establishment of a constitutional government, to which King Ferdinand had consented, and to which there was little or no opposition in Spain, was an example of the application of the pernicious principles asserted by these despots. Mr. Monroe, in the message referred to, protested against this doctrine being applied to America, and declared that any attempt on the part of European powers to extend the system of "national interference" for the purpose of controlling in any manner the governments of this hemisphere, "which had established their independence," would be considered as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

This is all there is of the Monroe doctrine, and it will be perceived that the absurd conduct of Congress, as a body, for the past few years, and the recent nonsensical speeches of its individual members, have not only placed this government in direct antagonism to the principles against their threatened violation on our part. A time may come, and doubtless will, when it will suit the interests and sentithe part of this government. To intelligent

principles against their threatened violation on our part. A time may come, and doubtless will, when it will suit the interests and sentiments of all parties, that the present colonies of European powers on this continent shall either torm themselves into separate republics or become absorbed in this; but the policy (if such it can be called) inaugurated by the Radicals, and in the process of being carried out by force, must, in the nature of things, immeasurably postpone it.

THE FREEDMEN'S BURBAU.

its Condition. Organization and Operations Under the New Order of Things.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser sends to that paper the following account of the present condition and organization of that famous institution, the Freedmen's Bureau :

tion of that famous institution, the Freedmen's Bureau:

The Howard University buildings are admirably situated on the hill north of the city, and the view from the front entrance of the main building is as fine a one as you can get about Washington. The Freedmen's Bureau now has its headquarters up there. General Howard will probably remain in charge of it all summer, though there was a deal of talk some weeks ago about sending him off to other duty. He still retains General E. Whittlesey as adjutant, General Balloch as disbursing officer, General H. M. Whittlesey as quartermaster, and General Sewall as inspector.

There has lately been a thorough reorganization of the bureau forces. The position of assistant commissioner has been abolished, and there are now none of this class of officers anywhere. The position of State disbursing officer has also been discontinued, and the finances are now entirely managed by General Balloch. The office of quartermaster is soon to be closed; and in fact General Whittlesey and his four clerks are now doing nothing but settling up the old business. Of all there was in the bureau a couple of years ago, there remain only the educational and bounty claims divisions. The establishment no longer administers the criminal laws, no longer deals in corn and bacon and other supplies, no longer furnishes transportation for refuges and freedmen. Its whole duty now is to aid the cause of popular education in the South, and to assist colored solders and their heirs in collecting the bounties promised by government during the war.

There is one superintendent of education in each of the Southern States, and each superintendent I as one clerk only. The superintendents, as designated in the order just issued, are as follows: H. M. Manly, Richmond, Virginia; H. C. Vogell, Raleigh, North Carolina; Major Horace Neide, Columbia, South Ca-

rolina; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Gile, Jacksonville, Florida; Colonel J. R. Lewis, Atlanta, Georgia; Colonel Edwin Beecher, Montgomery, Alabama; H. R. Pease, Jackson, Mississippi; E. W. Mason, New Orleans. Louisiana; Joseph Welch, Austin, Texas; W. W. Colby, Little Rook, Arkansas; Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Compton, Nashville, Tenne-see; Colonel B. P. Runkle, Louisville, Kentucky, and John Kimeall, Washington, for the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia. Such of these gentlom in as are in the army draw their regular army pay; the civilians are paid out of the bureau funds; the compensation ranges from \$1200 to \$2100 yearly.

ans are paid out of the bureau funds; the compensation ranges from \$1200 to \$2100 yearly. No superintendent can employ more than one clerk; and each official is expected to give his whole time to the educational work.

The bureau can aid schools in only one way—by putting up, or assisting to put up and repair, school buildings; it has no funds wherewith to pay teachers. It is entering on a new policy; heretolore it has mostly aided schools and academies in towns and cities; hereafter it will endeavor to do more work in the country and small villages. The new instructions,

and small villages. The new instructions, issued a day or two ago, specially enjoin super-intendents to labor in this direction.

Each superintendent is to report briefly every month to the general superintendent here, Mr. J. W. Alvord, and in January and July there must be full semi-annual reports to the commissioner. The suring reports to the commissioner. The spring reports show an improved feeling everywhere—in most localities the residents know that General Grant is now in the White House, and that the ballot cannot be taken away from the black man. The appointment of some colored per-sons to office is mentioned as one of the agen-cies working toward the enlightcument of the whites.

cies working toward the enlightcument of the whites.

The bounty division of the bureau is in charge of Mr. Drew, under whom are fourteen clerks. There is a deal more labor here than persons commonly suppose. The bureau must keep up a constant fight with thieves and sharpers, and, at the leas, it is probable that the rascals manage to cheat many of the negroes out of a considerable portion of their dues. The situation in this regard is worse in Kentucky and Tennessee than in any other States.

States.

An average of about \$250 000 per month i paid over to claimants. A complete history of every claim is kept, and the books seemed to me models of neatness and orderly arrangement. So far as is practicable, the money goes to claimants through the Freedmen's Savings Banks of the South—the officers of which institutions are presumed to be generally acquainted with the negroes in their respective

stitutions are presumed to be generally acquainted with the negroes in their respective localities. Two or three bounty agents are, however, kept on duty in each State—all these are detailed army officers. The number of this class of officials is being reduced as fast as possible.

The bureau is selling off its property wherever it can find purchasers. It has control of the Arlington estate on the opposite side of the river from Washington; it was bought in by the government at a tax sale, and that portion not occupied by the soldiers' cemetery is related out to colored persons, some of whom have nice little farms. Most of the buildings in this city at one time held by the bureau have been transferred to the quartermaster's department. There is considerable property at Macon and Augusta, as well as some in Iexas and South Carolina, of which the commissioner is ostensibly in charge—it cannot yet be sold because of disputes about the government title. Many thousand acres of abandoned land were once on the books of the bureau, but this is given up as fast as its owners come forward and establish their titles.

Special Notices.

AT THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 EAST BAY, having enter or material or the linest passes and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of pale a word giving WERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL

BATHS .-- A BRANCH OF DR. VERGNE'S (OF NEW YORK) Electro-Chemical Batas is now established Budson-street, over the office of Dr. P. T. SCHLEY, who has a private room for the especial accommoda diseases produced by the too liberal use of Mercury in any of its forms; also Rheumatism, acute and chronic: Gont. Lead Poisoning in any form. Nervons.

direct from the discoverer, Dr. V., which embrace many recent and useful hints.

ally.

**A SUPPLY OF CHOICE NEW ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER. Fulton Market Beef, in half and quarter barrels. WM. S. CORWIN & CO.

CREDITORS'NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS debted to Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER are requested to make payments to either Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER, or to Mr. G. W. GRUBER, (to be found at dessrs. CORWIN'S STORE, KING-STREET,) during the month. After the first of June, all indebtedness unpaid will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate in order to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible H. GERDTS & CO..

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CABOLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY .- For the accommodation of the industrial classes, an office in HASEL-STREET, in the rear of "Hayden's store" will be opened for the receipt of deposits on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week, etween the hours of Seven and Nine o'clock P. M. commencing on Wednesday Evening, 12th instant. Deposits, &c., also daily during the ordinary banking hours, at the main office, Broad-street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A

EW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the sublects : How to Live and What to Live for ; Youth, Maturity and Old Age ; Manhood generally review ed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatul-noe and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md. A HOUSEHOLD ELIXIR ADAPTED

TO ALL OLIMATES.—It would be a happy thing for the world if all the excitants at present used in the practice of medicine could be swept out of exist-ence, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS substituted in their place. There is a probability, accomplished. Certain it is, that the GHRAT VEGE-TABLE TONIO is gradually displacing them, and that the confidence of the people in its sanitary and saving properties increases with every passing year.
"Figures that cannot lie" show this to be the fact. No medicinal preparation enjoys the like popularity among all classes and conditions, in every section of the country. As an appetizer, a general invigorant, a remedy for indigestion, a cure for intermittent and remittent fevers, a gentle osthartic, a specific for latulency and sour stomach, a gentle diuretic, nervine, a blood depurent, a specific for sick head-ache, a mild anodyno, and, above all, as a PROTEC-TION AGAINST EPIDEMICS, it is unquestionably the the towns and cities it is literally a HOUSEHOLD STA-PLE. Mothers believe in it. They find it a "present help in time of trouble,"—a safe and pleasant rem edy for the various aliments to which their sex is exclusively subject. Men believe in it, because it efreshes and invigorates the body and the mind, and tones both without exciting either, May 15

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE ._ THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only rue and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instants leaves the hair soft and heavitful black or brown.
Sold by all Druggluts and Perfumere; and properly
applied at Batchelor's Wiff Factory, No. — Bondstreet, New York. — May 15_ Married.

LUNNING—BROWN.—In Paterson. N. J., May 13, 1869, at the residence of J. E. Dunning by Rev W. W. HOLLOWAY, Mr. EDWARD S. DUNNING, of bloatsburg, N. Y., to Miss EMILIE STONE, eldest daughter of the late B. H. Brown, of this city. No cards.

Suneral Motices.

of Mrs. CAROLINE BURKE, and of Mrs. Dunn and family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former at her residence, No. 48 Calhoun-street, at Three o'clock This AFTERNOON, without further invitation.

Special Motices.

BE LAGER BEER AT \$225 PER DOZEN, OR 4 50 per case. Champagne Cider in glass—quarts and pints. A new supply received this week. Also, a superior article of FRENCH CLARET on draught. WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No 275 King-street

AST NOTICE._THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed OCTMISSIONERS for receiving SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL SLOCK OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD, respectfully give notice that the Books will be opened THIS DAY at the office of A. J. WHITE & SON, East Bay, and will be kept open for thirty days thereafter. In conformity with the charter, TWO DOLLARS will be required on every share of ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR, subscribed for.

A. J. WHITE,
JAS. M. CARSON,
A. F. RAVENEL.

Commissioners of
South Carolina
Central Railroad.

SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company will RECEIVE DEPOSITS on and after 1st May, under the Rules, which may be had at the Office, No. 19 Broad-street. For the present the hours for receiving deposits will be from Nine A. M. to Two P. M. Should the business warrant the opening of an office at some more central point, and at more convenient hours for the industrial classes, provision will be made accordingly. Interest at the

> THOS. R. WARING. fmw1mo

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THE AI BRITISH BARK DALKEITH,
CHARLES ANDERSON Master having a
large portion of her cargo on board, will
meet with dispatch.
For Freight engagements apply to
R. MURE & CO...
May 19
Boyce's Wharf.

EXCURSIONS! FXCURSIONS!

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE
a papednited to sail on the following days for a sail on the followthe month of May: FALCON, Captain Horsex, May 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M. SEA GULL, Captain DUTTON, May 25th, at 5 o'clock

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, R. W. Lockwood Commander, will sail from adger's south Whart on SAT-URDAY, the 22d inst., at half-past 4 o'clock P. M., hased on heard charge of \$5 made for Tickets pur-

Boston and Providence, R. I.

The Marine Insurance by this line % per cent,

The Steamers of this line are first class in

Every respect, and their Tables are supplied with all
the delicacies of the New York and Charleston mar-

THE STEAMSHIP PROME-THEUS, Captain Gray, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, on Thursday, May 20.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. PASSAGE \$20.

FOR NEW YORK.

EXCIPIO MAIL STEAMSHIP CUMPY S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA. CHINA AND JAPAN.

OHANGE OF SAILING DAFS!

STEAMFRS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates fall
en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central Americay
ports. These of 1st touch at Manzaillo.

Departure of 1st touch at Manzaillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with
the year steam line from Panama to Australia and

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Journal Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francis-co for China and Japan July 3, 1869. No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

EXCURSION TRIP TO ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA ON AND AFTER MAY 1ST PASSAGES REDUCED.

THE STEAMER PILOT BOY, CAPTAIN FERN PROE, will leave Accommodation wherfevery Monday and Thursday Morning at 8 o'clock.
Returning will leave Favannah every Tursday and
FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

April 29

Accommodation Wharf.

FOR SAVANNAH.

RETURNING. Will leave Savannah for Cherieston on SUNDAT FIREMOON, at 4 O'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply to April 29 J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents.

VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMED
DICTATOR, Captain WM. T. MONELTT, will sail from Charleston every Tuesday Evening,
at Nine o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain Gro.
E. Mominiam will rish from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Nine o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida
Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Reys, at which
point steamers consist with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensacola, Key Vest and Havana.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.

Connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Oclawaka
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All freight psyable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at smast will be stored at ris
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ed and Washed with greatest dispatch.
April 3

THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT
ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South,
is now ready and prepared to make regular
trips, thus affording an opportunity),
who may wish to visit points of interest in our beautiful harbor.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR will resume her trips to historic points in the harbor, and will leave Government Wharfdaily at Ten A. M. and Fo ir P. M.

For Passage apply to THOMAS YOUNG, Captain, on board.

P. M.
MARYLAND, Captain JOHNSON, May 29th, at 10
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Through Bills Ladding signed for all classes of
Freight to BOSTON, PHILADE, PHIA, WILMINGTON DEL, WASHINGTON CITY, and the NORTHWEST.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
May 18
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Union Wharves. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

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Are No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer saves.
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The MANHATTAN follows on SATURDAY, the
the instant, at 9 o'clock A. M.

May 17

6 FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BUSION. REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
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One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

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Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE STEAMER CITY POINT.
Captain George E. McMillan, will
make an Excursion Trip to St. Augustine, leawing
Charleston on Friday, 21st May, at 9 o'clock P. M.
She will touch at Savannah, Fernandina, Jacksonville and Palatka, and will remain at St. Augustine
nearly a whole day, giving excursionists ample time
to visit points of interest about the city.
Tickets for the round trip, \$20. Meals and Staterooms, &c., included.
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J. D. Alken & OO., Agents,
May 11 South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR SAVANNAH—INLAND ROUTE,
VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

To Savannah....\$5. To Beaufort....\$4.

THE STEAMER DIOTATOR,
CAPTAIN W. T. MONELAT, will sat
rom Charleston for Savannah on Baturday Eve-

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON-

and expense of owners.

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N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Stateroom
November 21

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Letter Chalk, and Billiard Merchandise in general. No. 80 Fulton-street, New York.

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